You are taking "Final Exam" as a timed exam. The timer on the right shows the time remaining in the exam.

Final Exam

Timed Exam

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▶ Welcome! Final Exam Instructions About this course 1. Time allowed: **1 hour** 2. Attempts per question: Module 1 -Introduction to One attempt - For True/False questions **TensorFlow** • Two attempts - For any question other than True/False ▶ Module 2 -3. Clicking the "Final Check" button when it appears, means your: Convolutional You will **NOT** be able to resubmit your answer for that question Networks IMPORTANT: Do not let the time run out and expect the system Module 3 automatically. You must explicitly submit your answers, othe Recurrent Neural marked as incomplete. Network ▶ Module 4 -QUESTION 1 (1/1 point) Unsupervised Learning Why use a Data Flow graph to solve Mathematical expressions? Module 5 -• To create a pipeline of operations and its corresponding valu **Autoencoders** To represent the expression in a human-readable form Course Summary To show the expression in a GUI Appendix ▼ Final Exam Because it is only way to solve mathematical expressions in a Instructions None of the above

► Course Survey

OUESTION 2 (1/1 point)

_	
Vhat i	is an Activation Function
O A	All of the above
O A	A function that models a phenomenon or process
• <i>F</i>	A function that triggers a neuron and generate the outputs
O A	A function to normalize the output
0	None of the above
You h	nave used 2 of 2 submissions
	eave used 2 of 2 submissions ESTION 3 (1/1 point)
QU	
QU Why To	ESTION 3 (1/1 point)
QU Why To	ESTION 3 (1/1 point) SensorFlor is considered fast and suitable for Deep Learning?
QU Why To	ESTION 3 (1/1 point) TensorFlor is considered fast and suitable for Deep Learning? t is suitable to operate over large and multidimensional tens

runs on GPU

You have used 2 of 2 submissions

QUESTION 4 (1 point possible)

TensorFlow can replace Numpy?

- None of the above
- No, whatsoever
- Only with bumpy, we can't solve Deep Learning problems, the required
- Yes, completely
- O Partially for some operations on tensors, such as minimization

You have used 2 of 2 submissions

QUESTION 5 (1 point possible)

What is FALSE about Convolution Neural Networks(CNN)

Fully connects to all neurons in all the layers
● connects only to neurons in local region(kernel size) of inpu
O builds feature maps hierarchically in every layer
O Inspired by human visual system
O None of the above
You have used 2 of 2 submissions
QUESTION 6 (1/1 point) What does "Strides" in Maxpooling Mean O The number of pixels, kernel should add.
What does "Strides" in Maxpooling Mean O The number of pixels, kernel should add.
What does "Strides" in Maxpooling Mean O The number of pixels, kernel should add. ■ The number of pixels, kernel should be moved.
What does "Strides" in Maxpooling Mean O The number of pixels, kernel should add.
What does "Strides" in Maxpooling Mean O The number of pixels, kernel should add. ■ The number of pixels, kernel should be moved.

QUESTION / (1 point possible) What is TRUE about "Padding" in Convolution
What is those about Tadamig in convolution
o size of Input Image is reduced for "VALID" padding.
O Size of Input Image is reduced for "SAME" padding.
Size of Input Image is Increased for "SAME" padding.
O Size of input image is increased for "VALID" padding.
All of the above
You have used 2 of 2 submissions
QUESTION 8 (1/1 point)
Which of the following best describes Relu Function
O (-1,1)
o (0,5)
● (0, Max) ✓

O (-inf,inf)

You have used 2 of 2 submissions

$QUESTION \ 9 \ \ {\tiny (1/1\ point)}$

Which ones are types of Recurrent Neural Networks?

- Hopfield Network
- Elman Networks and Jordan Networks
- Recursive Neural Network



- Deep Belief Network
- LSTM

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$QUESTION \ 10 \ \ (1/1 \ point)$

What is TRUE about RNNs

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O R	RNNs can predict the future
• R	NNs are VERY suitable for sequential data
O R	RNNs are NOT suitable for sequential data
0 R	NNs are ONLY suitable for sequential data
O A	all of the above
	ave used 2 of 2 submissions
QUI	ESTION 11 (1/1 point)
What is	s the problem with RNNs and gradients?
0 N	Numerical computation of gradients can drive into instabilitie
0 0	Gradients can quickly drop and stabilize at near zero
0 P	Propagation of errors due to the recurrent characteristic
0 0	Gradients can grow exponentially
	dl of the above ✓

$QUESTION~12~{\tiny (1/1~point)}$

What type of RNN would you use in a NLP project to predict the ne (only one is correct)

Bi-directional RNN
 Neural history compressor
 Long Short Term Memory ✓
 Echo state network
 None of the above

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QUESTION 13 (1/1 point)

How RBM can reduce the number of features?

By transforming the features using a kernel function
O By randomly filtering out a few features then checking if the regenerated
O By minimizing the difference between inputs and outputs, w features in the
O By cutting of features with less variance
All of the above
You have used 2 of 2 submissions

QUESTION	14	(1/1 point)
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QUESTION IT (1/1 point)
How Autoencoders compares to K-means?
O Autoencoders are always faster than k-means
O Both are based on Neural Networks
K-Means is always better than Autoencoders
Both can cluster the data
O None of the Above
You have used 2 of 2 submissions
QUESTION 15 (1/1 point)
Select all possible uses of Autoencoders and RBM (select all that a
Predict data in time series
Pattern Recognition
Dimensionality Reduction
 Clustering

You have used 2 of 2 submissions

$QUESTION~16~{\scriptsize (1/1\,point)}$

What is TRUE about Collaborative Filtering

● it is a technique used by Recommender Systems ✔
O None of the Above
 It makes automatic predictions for a user by collecting informusers
RBM can be used to implement a collaborative filter
O It is Deep Neural Network

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$QUESTION~17~{\tiny (1/1~point)}$

Which of the statements is TRUE for training Autoencoders:

O The Size of Last Layer must atleast be 10% of Input layer DIm
The size of input and Last Layers must be of Same dimensior
O The Last Layer must be Double the size of Input Layer Dimen
O The Last Layer must be half the size of Input Layer Dimension
O None of the Above.
You have used 2 of 2 submissions QUESTION 18 (1/1 point)
To Design a Deep Autoencoder Architecture, what factors are to be
 The Size of centre most layer has to be close to number of Im be extracted.
O The Centre most Layer should have smallest size compared to
The Network should have odd number of Layers
O All the layers must be symmetrical with respect to centre mos
All of the Above

QUESTION 19 (1/1 point)
With is True about Backpropogation:
O Can be used to train LSTM
O Can be used to train CNN
O Can be used to train RBM
Can be used to train Autoencoders
All of the Above
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QUESTION 20 (1/1 point)
How Autoencoder can be Improved to handle Higly nonlinear Dat
Use Genetic Algorithms
Add more Hidden Layers to the Network
Use Higher initial Weight Values
Use lower initial weight Values

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End My Exam

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